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## CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

ALEXANDRIA.

November.

Fri. 8 San Stefano Casino, Grand Symphony Concert. Every afternoon at 5.30 p.m.

Windsor Hotel, Open-Air Concert by the Ludovic-Rivier orchestra 6 p.m. to midnight.

Alhambra Theatre Italian Dramatic Company. "Il Quieto Vivere" 9.30 p.m.

Fronton "Vaj Alai" Pileto Baesque. 9.30 p.m.

Urbanora Cinematographic Entertainment. 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.

Cinemaphon Axis and Doris, old Ramleh Station 6.30 & 9.30.

Pathé Cinematographic entertainment. 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.

Beins du Mex. Balloon Ascents every Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Two Orchestras Last tram 1 a.m.

Tour Eiffel. Variety Entertainment 9.30.

Sat. 9 BRITISH CONSULATE. On the occasion of the anniversary of the King's birthday an official reception will be held at the British Consulate from 9.30 to 11 a.m. Mrs. Gould will be "at home" from 3.30 to 6.30 p.m.

KING'S BIRTHDAY. Review of troops. Alexandria Sporting Club Grounds. 11.15 a.m.

St. Andrew Football Club v. Detachment Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Mustapha Pasha. Kick-off 3.30 p.m.

Mustapha Range Competition for Rifle and 88 Badges. 2.15 p.m.

Sun. 10 Pigeon Shooting Club Gabbari 2.30 p.m.

Pigeon Shooting. Champs Elyse 2.30 p.m.

Alhambra Theatre. Matinée. 4.30.

Tour Eiffel. Matinée. 4.45.

Cinemaphon Axis & Doris. Performances 4.5.30, 6.45.

CAIRO.

November.

Fri. 8 Cinematograph Pathé.

Abbas Theatre. World's Royal Institution.

Novante Theatre. Variety entertainment.

Garden Theatre. French Comedy.

Sat. 9 KING'S BIRTHDAY. Review of troops. Abdin Square. 9.20 a.m.

K. S. C. Amateur Race Meeting. Ghazieh.

Sun. 10 Zoological Gardens. Ghazieh Boy Band. Afternoon.

Fri. 22 K. S. C. Race Meeting. Ghazieh.

## P&O WEEKLY MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES P&O

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PORT SAID TO LONDON by SEA 12 Days

Passengers can embark on Sunday evening in the Indian steamer, which is timed to leave Port Said on Monday morning immediately after arrival of the Home-land Indian Mail.

The Marseilles-London Steamers will after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo on Monday.

2 per Cent. Abatement off Home-land Sea Fare to passengers making Return Journey within 12 months.

ADEN Weekly on Wednesday

COLOMBO Weekly on Wednesday

CEYLON Weekly on Wednesday

CHINA Fortnightly on Wednesday

JAPAN Fortnightly on Wednesday

AUSTRALIA Fortnightly on Wednesday

Particulars of additional departures by intermediate steamers, at reduced fares, to Malta, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and London, may be had on application.

Letters may be secured and all information obtained from THOS. COOK & SON (EGYPT) LTD., CAIRO.

G. ROYLE HASELDEN & CO., PORT SAID.

from the Company's Superintendant in Egypt, F. G. DAVIDSON, Suez.

## MARRIAGE.

DAWSON—LAURENCE—On the 6th inst., at the British Consulate, Cairo, and afterwards at All Saints Church, by the Rev. Archdeacon Ward, a Miss Dawson to Hon. Mrs. Dawson, widow of the late Rev. J. Dawson Laurence of Alexandria.

## DEATHS.

REBER. At Berlin on the 6th inst. Fanny Klumb, wife of Dr. Max Reber, of Berlin, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Reber, of Zagatz.

GABRIEL. At Medinet el-Fayoun, on the 7th inst. Alice, daughter of Dr. J. K. Gabriel.

## The Egyptian Gazette

THE ENGLISH DAILY NEWSPAPER. ESTABLISHED 1880.

Editor and Manager: R. SKELLING.

Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1907.

## MORE CONGO REVELATIONS

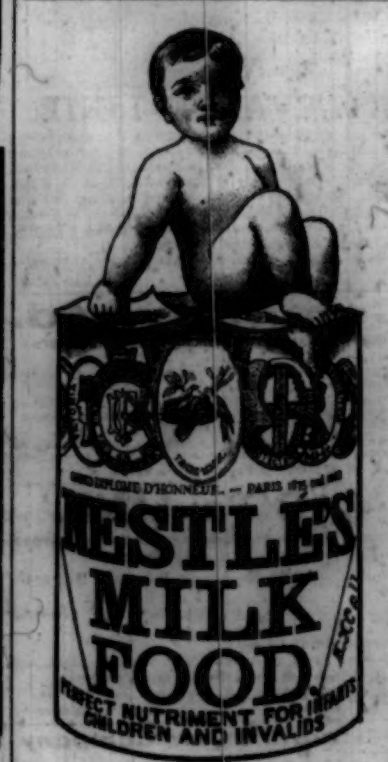
Another opportunity of learning the truth about the Congo State and the methods of government habitually practised by its Sovereign, King Leopold II., of Belgium, has been afforded during the past week. The "Times" says:—"We have received from Mr. E. D. Morel a copy of a document which his Association has sent to Sir Edward Grey, and which adds one more to the accumulated list of indictments in possession of the Foreign Office and the country. It is the plain, unvarnished tale of a walk of 450 miles taken by Mr. Cassie Murdoch, a Baptist missionary, which differed from most other voyages of Congo exploration, since it was confined to that little known region, the Domaine de la Couronne, which though ten times the size of Belgium itself, is actually the private property of King Leopold. This is the country, at that time commonly represented as a model region, which Mr. Scrivener explored four years ago, and described in terms which stirred public opinion both in this country and elsewhere.

"Mr. Scrivener's report led to many promises of reform, and to the promulgation of certain new laws. Mr. Murdoch's main object in visiting the district was to find out for himself whether these laws and reforms had done good, and, in fact, whether they practically existed. His account shows that they do not exist, or that they are a dead letter. Except that individual 'atrocities' are fewer, and have, indeed, for the most part ceased, the system of exploitation is as bad here, and as cruel, as it has ever been in other parts of the State; and its effect on the general condition of the people and on the rubber crop is most deplorable.

"Everywhere Mr. Murdoch found signs of depopulation. Districts which were lately well peopled are now empty. Towns which were large are now shrunken; some are quite deserted, and some have fallen to half their former size. 'My people are all dead,' said an old chief to him. They had been worn out by the 'tax' and by the reckless cruelty of the administration. The rubber 'tax' and its operation—the system which Sir Edward Grey characterised in Parliament last August as not a tax, but slavery—are described by Mr. Murdoch in great fulness, and he tells in a calm and convincing style the story of the monthly journeys of the natives to collect the rubber which on given days they are forced to bring, in prescribed quantities, to the white official who rules them. Rubber has disappeared from the section of the Domain visited by Mr. Murdoch, but the amount demanded from the natives is the same as of old. Consequently they have to go far into the forest to fetch it; to distances of ten, twenty, or forty miles through most difficult country—a walk which takes from twenty to twenty-five days out of each month, and which exposes them to hardship, want, and danger from wild beasts.

"Then comes the day for delivering the 'tax' and of receiving the pay. If the quantity is insufficient or inferior, 'arrears' are reckoned, and these have to be made up on the next occasion. And the pay for what is practically a month's work is a tathum of cloth, which is often stolen from the hapless native by the 'capita' or corporal. Small wonder that the people regard themselves as worse than enslaved. As one of them told Mr. Murdoch, 'Slaves are happy compared with us; they are fed and clothed.'

"The experience of these many years has proved that... the rule of Belgian officials taking their orders from the Sovereign is disastrous to the prosperity of the Congo—ruinous alike to its produce and its people."



81170-25-4-005

## The Egyptian Gazette

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 231/6 per annum, P.T. 116 for six months, P.T. 80 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 273 (£2.16s.) per annum. Six months P.T. 134 (£1.8s.), three months P.T. 95 (£1.2s.).

R.R.—Subscriptions commence from the 1st or 15th of each month.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS

are due in advance. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, ROWLAND SKELLING, Alexandria.



## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

**Cairo Circulating Library.**  
The Cairo Circulating Library will be closed on Saturday the 9th inst.

**Max Casino.**  
The Max Casino will remain open throughout the season until 6 p.m. as café-restaurant. The baths are now closed.

**The Italian Mail.**  
The Florio Rubattino mail boat was seven hours late on leaving Messina and will probably only arrive on Sunday afternoon.

**Amateur Dramatics in Cairo.**  
We understand that an Amateur Dramatic Society is shortly to be formed in Cairo: particulars of the society will be published shortly.

**Prince Colibri.**  
Prince Colibri, the celebrated midget commonly known as Peter the Great, who gained great success in Egypt some two years ago, is on his way to the Far East. He has been invited by an Indian Rajah to visit his palace in the Bombay Presidency and will subsequently tour India. It is probable that Colibri will exhibit himself at Port Said.

**Life of Sir H.M. Stanley.**  
In connexion with the story of the life of Sir H.M. Stanley, the famous African explorer, it appears that some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining reliable data respecting the period from 1860 to 1865, during which Stanley served in the United States navy. It was, however, recently discovered that an old naval man named L.H. Noe, who was a comrade of Stanley during the period mentioned, is still alive. Last week a representative of Lady Stanley paid a visit to Mr. Noe at his home on Long Island, and made arrangements with him to supply the missing link by writing this portion of the story of Stanley's life. Mr. Noe will also write some interesting and hitherto unknown particulars concerning Stanley's explorations in Asia Minor.

**News in Palestine.**  
The "Jewish Chronicle" states that it has received information from a particularly reliable source that the Sultan has expressed himself disposed on certain conditions to make liberal concessions to Jews in Palestine. With this object in view, the Chief Rabbi of Turkey was last week summoned to the Imperial Palace, where he had a long interview with the principal private secretary of the Sultan. This official formally stated that the Government was disposed to make concessions to the Jews in Palestine. The Chief Rabbi declared, however, that he had no relations whatsoever with any of these organisations, and that therefore he could not undertake the matter. The steps taken by the taken by the Government did not rest here. Another Jew, who at the present moment holds a very high public position, was then summoned to the palace, and a communication was made to him similar to that given above.

## IVORY SALES.

The fourth series of sales of the year concluded on the 23 ult. The assortment was as follows, viz: 134 tons Bombay, Zanzibar, etc., 6 tons Abyssinian, 17½ tons Egyptian—Alexandrian and Malta, 5 tons West Coast African—Ambriz, Angola, Gabon, Congo, Niger, etc., 3 tons Mozambique and Lisbon, 11½ tons "Land Carriage" and of indirect import, 1 ton sea horse teeth, 1 ton bears' tusks, 1 ton rhinoceros horns, 6 tons waste—total 644½ tons.

Of the above quantity 4½ tons were old importation, viz, 1 ton East Indian and West Coast African, 1 ton Abyssinian, 2 tons Egyptian, 1 ton land carriage and 1½ tons waste.

At these sales 7½ tons were withdrawn, viz, 1 ton East Indian, 1½ tons Abyssinian, 1 ton Egyptian, 1 ton West Coast African, 2½ tons land carriage and 2½ tons waste.

The total of the October sales was, in 1906, 733 tons; 1905, 794½; 1904, 55; 1903, 694½; 1902, 864.

The stock of ivory in the docks in all hands was, on or about Oct. 23, 1907, 77 tons; 1906, 801; 1905, 931; 1904, 744.

Egyptian, Alexandrian, Soudan and Tripoli were in smaller supply and again sold well, though hard teeth were rather cheaper. 8-ft large teeth steady; medium and small firm; bangle sizes steady, also acrivellous. Hard teeth 11 to 21 lower; scivellous steady.

Abyssinian Turks were about steady. Billiard ball scivellous nearly all bought in, as only low offers were made. Bagatelle scivellous 2½ to 3½ cheaper. Common scivellous about steady.

## GEORGE BORROWS PRAYER.

We extract the following from the "Standard":  
"Sir,—Under the above heading 'A Delhi Veteran'—all honour to him—quotes, in Friday's 'Standard,' an eloquent prayer from Borrow's 'Bible in Spain,' a prayer for England, and for the enduring patriotism of her sons. May I be permitted to draw the attention of your readers to another, and, perhaps, equally suggestive passage from the same fine work—a passage which, I fear, there is not the faintest possibility of your pronouncing inappropriate at the present moment:—

"These gentry are invariably saying all they can in disparage of their native land, and it is my opinion, grounded upon experience, that an individual who is capable of such baseness would not hesitate at the perpetration of any villainy, for, next to the love of God, the love of country is the best preventive of crime. He who is proud of his country will be particularly cautious not to do anything which is calculated to disgrace it."

It may be that admirers of Mr. Victor Grayson and Keir Hardie do not read your columns—but there are others.  
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
A. J. DAWSON.  
Constitutional Club, W.C.

## THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

## ENDED BY ARBITRATION.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Thursday.  
The railway crisis has ended. The companies and men's representatives have signed an agreement for board conciliation and arbitration without recognition of the Trade Union's seven year's agreement.

## THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

H.B.M.'s Consul-General will hold the usual official reception at the British Consulate, Alexandria, from 9.30 to 11 a.m., on Saturday the ninth inst.

## THE KHEWEE.

The Khedive will leave Alexandria for Cairo on Thursday the 14th inst.

The officials of the Khassa Khedivieh leave Alexandria for the capital on the 12th inst.

## PROF. PETRIE ON BABYLONIAN ART

Professor Flinders Petrie, in his fourth lecture on Babylonia and Egypt, delivered at University College, dealt with the various races and the character of their art. In Egypt, he said, there could be traced five races in early times. They were: (1) The Liby-Amorite, which extended through from Algiers to Syria, and formed the main prehistoric people of Egypt; (2) a North Syrian type; (3) a people probably from the eastern mountains; (4) a coast people like the early Greeks; and (5) the conquering race which founded the historic age. In Babylonia there were two great divisions, the Sumerian and the Semite. The Sumerian was closely shaven on the head and face, with a large nose and a large face, the chin retreating and the head short. He was the Turanian founder of the civilisation—the city life, the writing, and the art. All were his invention, and the art of war had reached much the same stage as in Roman or Norman times. The shield-wall was the system of attack, long spears were used, the head was well covered with a large helmet, and swords and bows and arrows were the usual weapons.

Art was well advanced; the chased patterns on the great silver vase of Entemena before 4000 B.C. were free and bold, and showed a complete mastery of engraving outline.

The rise of Semitic power under Sargon, 3800 B.C., brought a new style forward. The royal figures were all bearded, and a remarkably pictorial style of sculpture appeared, with figures in active motion, trees, and hills. There is no Oriental art which is at all to be compared to this in later times, the late Greek Pergamene school being the nearest parallel. The great stele of Naram-Sin and pieces of a limestone stele in Paris are the main examples of this style. The work of Gudea, 3300 B.C., was heavy and cold, and showed a great falling off in energy and character.

The revival of art was seen about 2100 B.C., in the sculptures of Khammurabi, whose code of laws was so celebrated. Some remarks were made about the want of accuracy and regularity in Babylonian work; it never reached the self-respecting and scientific precision of the Egyptian.

## EGYPTIAN COTTON IN SIND.

In connection with the Karachi Branch of the British Empire League Professor Shabani recently gave a very instructive account of the progress of Sind Egyptian cotton. It has been found that the yield per acre of Sind cotton is larger than anywhere else in India, except Ajmere, which, in this respect, surpasses even Egypt and America. Egyptian cotton, said Professor Shabani, was found to thrive well in Sind. Two varieties had been singled out as best for local conditions, but for certain lands he proposed a third variety, which matured more quickly, viz, in five months. His experiments showed that irrigated cotton crops exhausted the soil owing to their luxuriant growth, hence it was necessary to rotate crops with Egyptian cotton. The prospects of Sind-Egyptian cotton would much improve if educated Sindhis, scientifically trained, would devote themselves to its cultivation, and in this connection he advocated the opening of an agricultural branch at the Sind College. In conclusion, he suggested the formation of two companies—one European, one Indian—for the systematic and intensive cultivation of Egyptian cotton on a large scale. Mr. Youngusband, Commissioner of Sind, who presided, promised to consider the suggestions made and to have the paper printed and sent home.

## ALEXANDRIA SPORTING CLUB.

## NOTICE TO OWNERS.

## SEASON 1908.

The committee, in consideration of the few entries for the following races, have decided to reduce the stakes and entrance fees thereof by half.

1st Summer Meeting.  
1st day, Continental Stakes.  
2nd day, National Stakes.  
2nd Summer Meeting.  
1st day, Centenary Handicap.

WALTER O. WILKINSON.  
Secretary.

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## THE CONGO PROBLEM.

## APPEAL AGAINST MISRULE

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Thursday.  
An appeal to the nation headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury concerning misgovernment in the Congo insists upon the abrogation of the existing system of misrule and the total disappearance of the fundamental claims and practices, which render such misrule inevitable.

## UNITED HOTELS OF EGYPT.

We understand that Mr. Adolphe Cattani, the promoter of the United Hotels of Egypt, Ltd., has proposed to the board of directors to call an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company with a view to propose the voluntary liquidation of the society. The company was duly incorporated last February with a capital of £120,000, which amount was entirely underwritten and subscribed. The sum of 5/- per share was paid on subscription and a further 5/- on allotment, the nominal value of the share being 10/-.

The company acquired some first rate plots of land in the provinces at reasonable prices and all arrangements had been made and plans drawn up to build first class hotels at Tanjah, Zagazig, etc. We believe that it is intended to reimburse at once 5/- per share to those who have paid up the second call and 1/- per share on all shares of which the first call has been paid, and the remainder after the payment of all the companies liabilities and obligations, which, we understand, are very moderate. It is believed that the resale of the company's lands in the provinces may show a surplus profit, in which case the shareholders would probably receive their money back in full. The shareholders in this company without doubt will applaud the action of Mr. Adolphe Cattani to recoup a certain amount of ready cash at once, which at this moment is invaluable.

## BOURSE AND BANKING.

We are informed that Mr. Robert Devonshire, barrister at law of Cairo, has been instructed by the Bourse and Banking Co. of Egypt Ltd. to appear at the British Consulate on the 12th instant to oppose the application of Mr. J. Gooding (counsel for certain dissentient shareholders in the Company) for the removal of Mr. A. Nahman as Liquidator of the Company and for the appointment of an Official Liquidator.

This case is without precedent in Egypt, so far as we are aware, and is creating a great amount of interest. The investing public will watch with ever-increasing interest the outcome of this application, which for obvious reasons we are unable now to offer any comment on.

## EL DEIR LANDS

This Company was registered October 23, 1907, £50,000 (50,000 £1 "A" and 50,000 1s. "B" shares). To adopt an agreement with E. A. Johnson Pasha, to acquire any lands in Egypt or elsewhere, and to carry on the business of miners, metallurgists, constructors of roads, tramways, and railways; shipowners, carriers, promoters, &c. The signatories are: A. W. Deering (secretary of Corporation of Western Egypt, Limited), 115, Victoria-street, S.W.; W. E. Brown, 115, Victoria-street, S.W.; W. Oliver, 115, Victoria-street, S.W.; A. J. Maynard, 115, Victoria-street, S.W.; D. R. Pagan, 115, Victoria-street, S.W.; C. T. Cross, 115, Victoria-street, S.W.; E. B. Champlina, 10, Lowman-road, Holloway, N. (one "A" each). No initial public issue. First directors (not less than two nor more than 10) to be appointed by signatories. One share. As fixed by company. 109, Victoria-street, S.W.

## ALHAMBRA THEATRE.

The Italian Dramatic company performing at the above theatre continue to meet with considerable support. Last evening was presented "Causa ed Effetti," a domestic play of a pathetic nature leading ample opportunity to Signorina Gemma Calmici as the Duchessa Anna, who proved herself an emotional actress of exceptional ability. The declamatory passages at the end of the third act were however rather exaggerated. On the other hand the male characters were for the most part but weakly supported, Signor Pirvano's Duke of Castellieri-Estense being a singularly colourless portrayal of an excellent character. Signora G. Capri made the most of the rather thankless part of the Baroness Bulalia, and Signor R. Calmici played well as the Count Arturo. To-night is to be produced the well-known play L'Aiglon in which Signora Gemma Calmici is to appear in the principal rôle, and in which we predict an excellent impersonation. On this occasion a photograph of the audience is to be taken by Messrs. Aziz and Dore.

## UNIVERSAL GREEK CENSUS.

To-morrow, by decree of the King of Greece, will commence throughout the world the census of all Greek subjects. Forms have been received by the Greek communities in Egypt giving notice that a separate form is to be used for each individual member of a family or house. It will probably be found that scattered round the world there are no fewer than 20,000,000 subjects of King George.

## LORD CROMER'S WORK.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF EGYPT.

The following interesting letter has been addressed to the Editor of the "Manchester Guardian." Sir,—At the present moment, when London has just honoured Lord Cromer by electing him a freeman of the City, it may be appropriate to call attention to a few facts and figures concerning the development and increasing prosperity of Egypt, mainly if not entirely owing to the able and judicious guidance of our great proconsul.

Egypt has just emerged from a financial crisis, brought on, as most such crises are, by over-speculation amounting almost to madness. At the time of the boom, about January last, shares in most if not all Egyptian companies were pushed to too high a price in proportion to their interest-bearing possibilities, and speculation was rampant. Another great mistake was the flotation of a large number of new local companies, the shares in which, without any reason excepting the excitement of the speculators, were at once pushed to a premium, and repeatedly changed hands. At a certain period in February or March money on call was so dear that 30, 35, 40, and even 50 per cent was paid to carry over local shares. Naturally this sort of thing could not go on, and the financial establishment of Europe with agencies in Egypt began to close their credits and to call in the loans they had previously granted to most of their Egyptian clients.

Naturally the state of affairs has been largely exaggerated by many European papers, to such an extent that some people thought that Egypt was absolutely rotten and on the verge of bankruptcy. Some of the largest Continental banks were so afraid that they would not entertain any kind of business when presented by Egyptian firms. To them everything and everyone was equally bad, whereas it has been declared on good authority that not more than one thousand of the whole Egyptian population has been seriously affected by the recent crisis and the country itself is as sound and healthy as it possibly can be. The following are the receipts and expenditure of the Egyptian Treasury for the years stated:—

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENSES.	SURPLUS.
	£	£	£
1900.....	11,447,000	9,894,000	1,553,000
1901.....	12,160,000	11,396,000	764,000
1902.....	12,149,000	11,433,000	716,000
1903.....	12,464,000	11,720,000	744,000
1904.....	13,908,000	12,700,000	1,208,000
1905.....	14,815,000	12,125,000	2,688,000
1906.....	15,337,000	13,162,000	2,175,000

Total of the Surplus.....£9,845,000  
These figures show for themselves the unexpected prosperity of this country; notwithstanding all the vast sums paid out for irrigation and the construction of the Assouan Dam the net surplus during the last seven years has been nearly ten millions sterling, and this in face of the abatement of the following taxes:—Taxes for the navigating of the Nile for goods, passengers, and steamers; octroi dues; taxes on sheep and goats, &c. There has also been a large extension of local railway lines paid for out of revenue.

With the storage of water at Assouan there is now no need to fear about any seven lean years, for even if the Nile at any time fails to have a sufficient overflow there is now quite enough water stored for artificial irrigation. There is also under consideration the further raising of the Assouan Dam another seven metres, and also the erection of the Esneh Barrage, both of which will be paid for out of revenue, and when completed they will allow for the storage of enough water to increase the area of land under cultivation. All these engineering works are under the control of English and Egyptian engineers of the highest ability, and in consequence of all these improvements the "fellahs" are now immeasurably better off than they were six or seven years ago. The main source of the richness and prosperity of the country is cotton, and I append the export figures for the last six years:—

	Cotton.	Other Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£
1901.....	11,583,000	4,771,000	16,354,000
1902.....	13,886,000	4,161,000	18,047,000
1903.....	15,677,000	3,863,000	19,540,000
1904.....	16,708,000	4,108,000	20,816,000
1905.....	15,806,000	4,551,000	20,357,000
1906.....	20,528,000	4,349,000	24,877,000

It can therefore be seen that in the space of half a decade the export of cotton has nearly doubled, and as regards 1907 the figures for the first eight months are:—Total export of all kinds £15,400,000 against £12,734,000 in the first eight months of 1906, showing the increase to be well maintained.

When it is taken into consideration that the average price of cotton this year has been 30s the cantar, or 10d. per pound, the amount received this season, with a probable crop of 7 to 7½ million cantars (which will be a record crop), will be 30 millions sterling for cotton only; it is rumoured that over half the crop has been already sold, and the demand will ensure a good sale for the balance. When only half of this enormous amount enters into circulation the late crisis will be remembered only as a bad dream. Under such conditions, and given a continuation of the present stable government, who can say that Egypt is not only entering upon a period of great and ever-increasing prosperity?—Yours, &c.,  
Liverpool, October 30. R. L.

THE  
Hotel Casino San Stefano  
Will be open during Winter.  
REDUCED PRICES  
30779-22-9-908

## CRIME IN EGYPT.

## MURDERS AND OMDEHS.

Only last week two more cases of murder were recorded in Egypt, and it would almost seem that the crime of murder is indeed possessed of an infectious nature, for upon examining the statistics of crime in almost any country it will be found that it has almost invariably run in periods, during which many lives are taken for no apparent reason save an insatiable desire for blood on the part of the murderers. Through such a period is Egypt apparently passing at the present day. Murder has always been a favoured sport among certain Oriental countries but Egypt has until comparatively recent years shown no marked propensity in this direction. However during the past two years the growth in the numbers of capital crimes which have been committed has been enormous, and what is more disconcerting still, there appears to be no legitimate grounds for supposing that they may be reduced in the near future. It is an extraordinary fact too, that while the deeper crime of murder flourishes and increases, the number of petty crimes committed diminish rather than increase, or at least statistics prove that the numbers of lesser felonies occurring yearly are more or less stationary, and it is therefore not unreasonable to hope that the future should hold increasingly satisfactory results.

Many explanations have been brought forward purporting to account for the ever increasing roll of murders which occur in Egypt. Some say that it is due to the mudira of provinces being denied their legitimate right of dealing with such cases, without the interference of inspectors; others, that the remedy is to be found by placing the omdehs of villages in the full possession of the power which they formerly held and which is, at present denied them, while it is also said that the existing law dealing with criminals are not sufficiently severe to inspire a wholesome respect of the authorities among the criminal classes. The former suggestion is of course absurd on the face of it. The power of the mudira in dealing with miscreants of their provinces is as absolute now as it ever was, but with the omdehs it is different, and indeed it is almost certainly due to the fact that these latter are now subjected to a control of an infinitely more exacting nature than which obtained under the older Administration, that the unfortunate frequency of homicidal cases is ever increasing. Under the earlier administration, the doctrine of "a life for a life" was rigidly adhered to. In those days a murder was almost invariably followed by the taking of another man's life as atonement for the crime, and in cases where actual or circumstantial evidence failed to prove conclusively the guilt of the suspected party, he was as often as not hanged on the principle that there was no one else to be found who would have been more likely than he to have committed the deed, while it was material that some one should be found to suffer the blood penalty. As may well be imagined numerous innocent persons were put to death under this system, but it must be admitted that the stringency of the measure was mainly responsible for the comparatively small number of murders which were committed, since it was to the interest of every individual to prevent the occurrence of a crime, the expiation of which might be laid at the door of any dweller in the district where it had taken place. Thus when during recent years the supreme powers of the omdehs were subjected to restrictions which had not been previously enforced, and the summary reprisals which, under the name of justice, followed immediately upon the commission of crime, ceased to exist, when felons began to realise that suspicion alone was not sufficient to secure their punishment, and that witnesses were required before the consequences of their act could overtake them, it is not surprising that, fear being removed, they should take to their former manners of life again with increased zest, more especially as they had nothing particularly to fear from their neighbours, even though suspicion should point strongly in their direction, homicide being looked upon with much less abhorrence in the Eastern countries than it is in the West.

For this purpose, thoroughly reliable, trained men are necessary, and there are surely plenty such in Egypt; if not, then competent men must be introduced from outside. If by strengthening the power of the Government in its manner of dealing with criminals it is thought that the present epidemic of crime could be eradicated, strengthen it by all means, if only as an experiment, but let us see that something tangible is at least being attempted in the way of safeguarding the lives of the provincial inhabitants.

The grafting of a twentieth century civilization upon a country which has hitherto been subject to the iron hand of strength alone is a delicate operation and one which is bound to meet with numberless difficulties before the desired end is attained, but acknowledging this and fully appreciating the obstacles which are met with in the tracing of crime to its source in a country where, as we have said the general population is inclined to regard it from a somewhat apathetic standpoint, it is never-the-less evident that active measures should be immediately taken in this direction if Egypt is not to earn a reputation for brigandage from which she was formerly free. It is impossible, in the interests of the law abiding population, to revert to the old system of granting plenary powers to the omdehs, but it is not impossible to increase the inspectorate and police forces in the provinces until a thorough knowledge of the inhabitants of the several districts is obtained, and the detection of crime thereby rendered comparatively easy.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, (not we wish, to a correspondent play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limitations—free discussion.)

## POSTAL REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."  
Sir,—I notice in a Cairo paper to-day that a report is being circulated to the effect that a prize of L.E. 50 is to be distributed by Burton Bey amongst the Postal employees who will propose the most useful reforms which will not demand excessive expenditure. Is this not open to the general public? If so I am ready with a suggestion, which I think will be generally appreciated. It is in connection with the distribution of letters at the Post Office. Last night was an excellent example of the inadequate arrangements made by the Postal authorities to prevent crowding and crushing as soon as the distribution windows were opened. I was unfortunate enough to have been patiently waiting some considerable time, owing to the delay in distributing an already much overdue mail, and as soon as a move was made found myself an unwilling participant in a cosmopolitan scramble, which, after being nearly crushed to death, eventually landed me like a sardine against the bars of "the cage." I had sufficient breath to whisper my name to the distributor, but hardly the strength left to fight my way out of the mass with my coveted letters, followed by what I presume were sweet words of love in every language under the sun. Is there not room for reform here, surely some means can be devised to prevent such barbarous proceedings; if not I am prepared to submit a plan.

Yours faithfully,

"UNWILLINGLY SMASHED."

Alexandria, November 7.

## EDUCATION FOR ENGLISH CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."  
Sir,—I have read with much interest "Pater's" letter in your issue of the 6th inst., and heartily agree with the views expressed. Surely in such a large city as Cairo, it is essential there should be a good school solely for English children, and run on purely English lines. If English parents in Cairo, are thoroughly interested in the matter, will they kindly send their addresses to A.E. Watson, o/o "Egyptian Gazette," who would be willing to call and discuss matters with them.

Yours Truly,

A. E. WATSON.

Cairo, November 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."  
Sir,—With regard to a letter appearing in the "Egyptian Gazette" of yesterday, may I be allowed to call attention to the fact that special provision is made for English children at St. Mary's High School in Kasr-el-Doukhra. Here, with an efficient staff of English masters, children may receive an education similar to that provided in grammar and other schools of that kind in England. If desired pupils are prepared for the Oxford Local, and College of Preceptor's Examinations. Accommodation is also provided for 15-20 European boarders for the nominal sum of L.E. 37 per annum (including tuition and hall board). Should your correspondent (Pater) desire any further information, I shall be most happy to communicate with him on this subject or the contents of his letter.—I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,  
FRED J. NEE,  
Headmaster, St. Mary's High School.  
Cairo, November 7.

## HORTICULTURE IN EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."  
Sir,—The idea suggested by a "Lover of Gardens", is, I think, an excellent one, especially with regard to the smaller class of gardens. Our native gardeners have become so ambitious to exhibit against each other, that they are inclined to fill up every available space, including paths etc., with great stacks of pots, to the entire neglect of lawns, paths, beds and borders etc., and the gardens therefore are, although they may contain many fine specimens, unsightly. I think, therefore, that the little encouragement given to them in the way suggested would very soon make a great improvement in the appearance of many gardens. I would not have this applied to large gardens where the owners have so much spare land etc. that they have no necessity of encroaching on the garden proper for growing show plants, and whose gardens therefore can be kept in quite a different manner, and whose beautiful exhibits at our local shows do not in any way interfere with their gardens. I am, Sir, Yours truly,  
"LAWNMOWER".

Alexandria, November 6.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Crookshank Pasha and Mrs. Crookshank arrived in Cairo yesterday from England.

The following passengers arrived at Port Said yesterday morning by the British India S.S. "Robilla": Miss E. Nolan, Messrs. A. R. Hopkins, L. Barnes, G. H. Bathurst, and G. Sprites.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner "Ramesses" sailed yesterday morning for Liverpool via Malta with passengers, mails and general cargo, including 5,672 bales of cotton.

The Elmsman liner "City of Khios" sailed from Liverpool yesterday for Gibraltar, Malta and Alexandria with a general cargo.

The Cunard S.S. "Cypris" is due here on 12th inst., and will load cargo for Liverpool.



## GERALD MASSEY'S LAST MESSAGE

A pathetic interest attaches to this work by Gerald Massey, poet of a former time. Many years ago, after having attained a degree of eminence as a bard, of the people, he laid aside his lute, and commenced what he himself believed to be his life's work—the study of ancient Egypt, and during the whole of that time, in spite of suffering, privation, and advancing age he pursued his course. The results of his earlier studies were given to the world in two large volumes twenty years ago, and these were followed by a couple more volumes two years later. His task was completed in May last on his seventy-ninth birthday, and "Ancient Egypt" was published a few weeks ago. Last week came the news that he had passed away, full of years, and tired with his life's struggles.

"His task accomplished and the long day done." In the preface to the work under review the author says: "I have written other books, but this I look on as the exceptional labour which has made my life worth living. 'A book of the beginnings' was written in the dark, 'The Natural Genesis', was written in the twilight, whereas 'Ancient Egypt' has been written in the light of day." To posterity the fruits of his research have been committed, and whatever may be the verdict upon his work, it is to be hoped that it will be judged as that of one who laboured long and hard to throw new light upon the great problems of life which have troubled not only Ancient Egypt, but men of all ages before and since.

It is, however, a matter of doubt whether the loss to literature which followed his decision to give up writing poetry is compensated for by his philosophic researches, for as a poet he possessed undoubted gifts. To the present generation his name is little known, but half a century ago he had attained fame as an interpreter of the aspirations of the democracy, and his writings find a worthy place among the literature of the time.

His life is a striking example of the triumph of natural genius over the drawbacks of an adverse environment, scanty early education, and physical weakness. As the son of very poor parents he was compelled when only eight years of age to work twelve hours per day in a silk mill. At fifteen he was an errand boy in London. Four years later he had published a volume of "Original poems and chansons". At twenty-one he was editing the "Spirit of Freedom", and was an active associate with the Christian Socialist, Cooper, Maurice, and Kingsley, in the Chartist movement. "Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love" was published about this time, and was followed a few years later by "The Ballad of Babe Christabel and Other Lyrical poems," which met with great success. Several of his later poems, notably "Havelock's March" were also very popular.

It seems inconceivable that one whose early life was marked by such poverty and lack of opportunity should in such a short space of time have attained such a position of eminence. It is none the less remarkable, and affords insight into his courageous character, that in middle life he should have set himself such an enormous task, and one which he lived only just long enough to see accomplished.

It is quite impossible to do anything like justice to a work of such erudition within the limits of a short review, and the most that can be done is to draw attention to the general line of argument of the author, and mention a few of his more interesting points.

Gerald Massey studied Egyptology from the point of view of an ardent evolutionist and spiritualist, and he applied the principles of evolution to the sign-language of the ancient Egyptians. He believed that the ignorance of primitive sign-language was "the source of the greatest errors in theology".

"An ignorant explanation of the Egyptian sign-language was begun by the Greeks, who could not read the hieroglyphics. It was reported by the Romans, and has been perpetuated by 'Classical Scholars' ever since."

Some of his conclusions are likely to meet with much criticism from the orthodox authorities, and especially those regarding the Jesus-Legend, which he endeavours to trace in Egypt for ten thousand years.

He states: "The Messianic mystery, which has caused unparalleled mental trouble to the world, did not originate with, nor was the solution to be found in the biblical collection of the Hebrew writings. The Egyptian 'Mesu', to anoint, and as a name for the Anointed, is earlier than the Jewish Messiah. Nor would there have been any typical Christ the anointed but for the making of the Jesus-Legend. We have to look a long way beyond these books to learn how salvation came into the world by water, or a saviour could be represented by the fish. It was thus salvation came to Egypt periodically in the new life of the Nile, and thence the saviour, who was imaged in the likeness of a fish. According to the mythical rendering Horus-le-em-hetep was a saviour because he came with plenty of food and water in the inundation, as the shoot of, or as the child on the papyrus. In the eschatology he represented the saviour who showed the way by which the Manes might attain eternal life, when immortality was held to be conditional and dependent upon right conduct and true character. A doctrine of Messianism was founded on the ever-coming Mesu, or child of the inundation in the pre-anthropomorphic phase of symbolism in which the type might be the fish, the papyrus-shoot, the beetle, hawk or cat, each one of which bears witness that when the infant-like Mesu was adopted as a figure of the ever-coming saviour or Messiah the human type was just as non-historical as any of its

predecessors. The advent of the Mesu (the Hebrew Messiah) was periodic in accordance with the natural phenomena: not once for all."

Later he says: "The Mesu, or the Messianic Prince of peace, was born into the world at Memphis in the cult of Ptah as the Egyptian Jesus, with the title of le-em-hetep, he who comes with peace or plenty and good fortune as the type of an eternal youth.... this divine child, le-em-hetep, as the image of immortal youth, the little hero of all later legend, the Kamite Heracles, had been one of the eight great gods of Egypt who were in existence twenty thousand years ago (Herodotus, 2.43). The author continues: "The Divine Mother and child had been humanised in the Egyptian religion when the stone monuments began for us, at least ten thousand years ago, but the soter types were still continued as data in sign-language. This was the knowledge that was in possession of the Wise Men, the Magi, the Zoroastrians, Jews, Gnostics, Essenes, and others who kept the reckoning, read the signs, and knew the time at which the advent was to occur, once every fourteen lifetimes (14x71 minus 2 years), in the 'house of a thousand years,' or once every 2,155 years, when the prince of peace was to be reborn as the lamb in the sign of the ram, or as Ichthus the fish in the sign of the Ploceus.... And when the Easter equinox had moved round slowly into the sign of the ram, the coming fulfilment of the cycle was Jesus or Horus, that 'Lamb of God' who is supposed to have become historical 2,410 years later to take away the sins of the 'Christian world.'"

A work such as this, the result of untold labour and thought, affords much food for the speculative mind, and the student can find occupation in its pages for many a day, many of the old Egyptian legends being elaborated, and presented in a new light.

("Ancient Egypt: The Light of the World". Two volumes. £2:2:0. London: T. Fisher Unwin.)



## ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

## FORAGE.

Tenders will be received at the Head Quarters Office, Army of Occupation, Cairo, until 12 o'clock noon Monday 11th November 1907, for the supply of Long Rice Straw, at Cairo and Alexandria, for 12 months from 1st December 1907.

Forms of Tender, and all information can be obtained on application at the above named Office.

Envelopes containing Tenders should be addressed to "The General Officer Commanding, Cairo," and should be marked on the outside "Tenders for Forage."

The General Officer Commanding does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. E. R. O. Ludlow, Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Army Service Corps in Egypt.

Alexandria, October 31, 1907. 31222-3A.3

## Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

Siège Social RUE SIDEL EL METWALLI No. 30 ET RUE HAMMAM EL ZAHAB No. 1 AU 1ER ETAGE

## BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

1. — Demoiselle très instruite donnerait à domicile des leçons de français, d'allemand et de piano.
2. — Dame honorable louerait chambre confortablement meublée, rue Saleh el Din.
3. — Comptable expérimenté pour les agences de Bourse cherche place. Bonnes références.
4. — Comptable correspondant accepterait place aux villages ou au Caire.
5. — Ancien employé de magasins de confection cherche place. Très bonnes références.
6. — Aide comptable d'agence de Bourse cherche place.
7. — Dame désire louer sa maison meublée rue Saleh el Din.
8. — Jeune homme, honnête et actif, connaissant bien le français et l'italien, 19 ans, cherche emploi.
9. — Jeune femme, 20 ans, initiée au commerce, honnête et active, connaissant l'italien et le français et un peu l'allemand cherche emploi.
10. — Monsieur honorablement connu écrivant le français, l'italien, l'allemand et un peu le turc, le russe et l'espagnol, comptable expert, cherche travail dans bureau. Modestes prétentions. Bonnes références.
11. — Professeur de français cherche leçons.
12. — Monsieur Selim Goud remercie vivement le Dr. Rocchi, médecin de la Société Internationale des Employés d'Alexandrie, pour les soins assidus qu'il a accordés à sa mère avec un dévouement aussi louable que désintéressé.
13. — Monsieur honorablement connu cherche chambre meublée, sans pension, dans famille, à prix raisonnable, en ville ou à l'extérieur. Ecrire à l'adresse de la Société Internationale des employés d'Alexandrie, Mr. T.S.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Sidel Metwalli N° 30 et Rue Hammam el Zahab N° 1 au 1er Etage.

Le Secrétaire est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse. 9-4 907

## Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—  
ONCE 3 TIMES 6 TIMES  
15 words P.T. 5 P.T. 10 P.T. 15  
30 words " 8 " 16 " 24  
Every 10 words beyond 30 " 2 " 4 " 8

The address is omitted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, if advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to avertissements will be posted to an address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

A PLEASANT SOCIAL HOME offered gentlemen desiring superior accommodation and not liking Hotel life. Electricity throughout. Good Cuisine (Chef kept). Near Museum and river. L.E. 9 monthly inclusive. P.O. Box 893, Cairo. 31132-24-18

BORMAN & Co. have just received a new shipment of overcoats and suitings for winter wear, lowest cash prices, all garments cut by their English cutter latest style and fit guaranteed. 31240-6-2

BORMAN & Co.—The Alexandria Lending Library, over 1,400 books to choose from. Apply for catalogue. 31241-6-2

BONNE MAISON européenne demande bon employé connaissant bien la place, sachant l'arabe et le français et si possible le grec et l'allemand. Références de premier ordre indispensables. Adresser les offres à A. B. C. aux bureaux du Journal. 31233-6-3

CHAMBRES MEUBLES à louer pour hommes, situées avenue Roette près du Savoy Palace Hotel. S'adresser au No. 31,223, Bureau de "The Egyptian Gazette", Alexandria. 31223-4-5

CAIRO'S GARDEN CITY NEXT TO BRITISH AGENCY.—A number of the very best plots of this estate are offered, at most reasonable rates, by Chev. C. Aquilina, Carlton Hotel, Bulkeley. 31100-15-3-908

ENGLISHMAN, 28 years of age, good business experience abroad, fluent French, good draughtsman, requires responsible position with good firm in Cairo. Address Roy, "Egyptian Gazette", Cairo. 31224-6-3

ENGLISHMAN, Bookkeeper and Clerk, with knowledge of Arabic, wants employment in Cairo. Excellent references, moderate salary. Apply U.R.S. Poste Restante, Cairo. 31248-6-2

FURNISHED HOUSE, with stable, to let, together or apart, for 4½ months, at Sidi Gaber. For particulars apply to the Station Master, Cleopatra. 31224-6-4

FOR SALE. Complete plant of wood-working machines of latest design, including Engine and Boiler, en bloc or single. Apply to Messrs. Degiardi Brothers, 4 Saleh el Dine, Alexandria. 31259-25-1

LA SOCIETE D'HORTICULTURE COMMERCIALE. Seeds of vegetables and Flowers at reduced prices. Apply for list of Varieties to the Secretary, Giza. 30858-75-57

L'APPLICATION ET LA PERSERVERANCE ne vous prêteront jamais mieux qu'en vous occupant des affaires d'Assurances. Ecrivez à la "GRESHAM", Compagnie d'Assurance Vie, Sharia Soliman Pasha, le Caire, pour tous renseignements sur les conditions des Agences. 31146-24-10.908

MISS BLUNDELL, from Miss Hilliard, 24 A Albemarle Street, London, will be pleased to make appointments with ladies for Manicure and Face Massage. Address Miss Blundell, Hotel Imperial, Cairo. 31225-6-3

NOUVELLE OUVERTURE Chambres meublées pour Messieurs, Boulevard de Ramleh No. 12, 1er étage, donnant tout sur le boulevard, nouvellement meublées, avec tout le confort moderne, lumière électrique, bain, téléphone, No. 2278. 31219-6-5

THE "SPHINX" PRINTING PRESS, the British Printers, Khedivial Buildings, Boulac Road, Cairo. 30232-9-5-908

TO LET. Small house at Zeitoun (Helmet Station) furnished or unfurnished. V. Alston, Ghezireh, Cairo. 31221-6-5

TYPEWRITERS, "Underwood" and "Empire" perfect, second hand prices £18.0.0. and £12.0.0. George Perryman, Poste Restante, Cairo. 31237-3-3

TWO STORIED HOUSES with ground floor to let at Bains de Koubbeh, with large well laid out garden, stables and coachhouse, situated on carriage road to Cairo, large verandah and terrace. Few minutes walk from the Station, on view from 4 to 6 p.m. Particulars apply to Wourfich, Bains de Koubbeh. 31247-3-2

TO LET.—First class premises suitable for offices, shops, Garages. Dépôts situés Abou Dardar Street. Apply to Messrs. Degiardi Brothers, 4 Saleh el Din, Alexandria. 31230-25-1

UNE personne très bien recommandée ne jeune cherche une place près d'un ou deux messieurs pour le ménage. S'adresser sous chiffres Z. A. Kaiser, Wilhelmshof, 9 Rue d'Allemagne. 31248-3-2

WANTED a good English shorthand writer and typist. Good post. Applicant must be an Englishman. Apply: Alma, "Egyptian Gazette" Office, Alexandria. 31217-6-5

YOUNG MAN knowing French perfectly, English, Arabic, and book-keeping, seeks position. Good references. Apply No. 31226 "Egyptian Gazette". 31226-6-4

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, knowing English, French and Greek, book-keeping, with two years' experience, seeks situation. Apply to M.B. c/o "Egyptian Gazette". 31250-3-2

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

## NOTICE TO POLICY HOLDERS.

Change of Address. Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of the sale of the Company's Building, the Office of the Standard Life Assurance Company will be removed to the new Building of the Egyptian Estates, Limited, on 1st December next. On and after 30th November next, all communications should be addressed to The Secretary, The Standard Life Assurance Company, Savoy Chambers, Kasr el Nil, Cairo.

A. V. THOMSON, Secretary for Egypt. Cairo, 31st October 1907. 31246-6-2

## BRIQUETERIE SILICO-CALCAIRE DE MARG

"La Briqueterie Silico-Calcaire de Marg porte à la connaissance du public qu'elle a commencé ses ventes à des prix très avantageux. Ses bureaux de vente sont situés à Borsah (Tewfikieh)." 31249-3-2

## Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

## AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer et Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'à partir du 7 courant, l'horaire du bureau télégraphique de Sakha sera de 8 h. à 6 p.m. Le Caire, le 6 Novembre 1907. 31245-2-1

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

## ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6. Dakahlieh, Brit. s. Capt. Mellings, Suez and Port Said, Khedivial Mail.

## Nov. 7.

M. diotian, Brit. s. Capt. Shearer, Leith and Malta, Graco & Co.  
Congo, French s. Capt. Barette, Beyrouth and Port Said, Messageries Maritimes.

Tyris, Brit. s. Capt. Reader, Venice and Fiume, Rodocanachi.  
Nov. 8. Eaterpe, Austr. s. Capt. Gurrieh, Beyrouth, Austrian Lloyd.  
Tinos, Germ. s. Capt. Janker, Hamburg and Tripoli, Stross.

## DEPARTURES.

## November 7.

Persico, Ital. s. Capt. Biasco, Messina and Genoa.  
Vassilissa Olga, Greek s. Capt. Ghiafis, Constantinople.

Maria Teresa, Aust. s. Capt. Soich, Brindisi and Trieste.  
Equateur, French s. Capt. Chamayon, Syria.

Boar, Brit. s. Capt. Gaskell, Piramus, in ballast.  
Merchant Prince, Brit. s. Capt. Anderson, Malta and Manchester.

City of Venice, Brit. s. Capt. Wilkie, Liverpool.  
Ramoses, Brit. s. Capt. Woolfall, Malta and Liverpool.

Amor, Ital. s. Capt. Ribaudo, Syria, with part of previous cargo.  
Druentia, French s. Capt. Callot, Barcelona and Marseille.  
Quarrydene, Brit. s. Capt. Dalsiel, Hull.

## BRASSERIE DES PYRAMIDES (SOCIETE ANONYME)

Etat comparatif de la vente de la bière et de la glace. En plus. Vente du 1er jan. au 31 oct. 1907. L.E. 25937 L.E. 20341 L.E. 5596

GLACE. Vente du 1er jan. au 31 oct. 1907. L.E. 4227 L.E. 3814 L.E. 413

## MILITARY TAILORS.

EGYPTIAN ARMY OUTFITS A SPECIALITY.

## RIDING BREECHES.

## F. Phillips &amp; Co.

## LADIES' TAILORS.

(HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY)

## CAIRO &amp; ALEXANDRIA.

## REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

## CLOSING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, November 7, 12.45 p.m.  
Sales of the day ... 6.80  
Of which Egyptian ... 6.80  
American mako (prime mixed) ... 6.8 1/2  
American futures (December-January) ... 6.6  
" (April-May) ... 5.55  
American middling ... 5.99  
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (November) 9 55/64  
" (January) 9 45/64  
" (March) 9 35/64  
" (May) 9 45/64  
Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.) ... 8 15/16  
" good fair ... 9 9/16  
" good ... 10 5/16  
" fully good fair ... 10 1/6  
Egyptian mako (unwashed) 32/9

LONDON, November 7.

Bank of England rate of discount 7%  
New York November 7  
Spot Cotton ... 10.30  
American Futures (December) ... 10.63  
" (Jan) ... 10.30  
" (April) ... 10.27  
" (May) ... 10.22  
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports ... 41,000  
New Orleans, November 7  
" Futures December ... 10 12/16  
" January ... 10.33  
" February ... 10.20  
Liverpool, November 7  
" Futures January ... 5.55  
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (November) 9 55/64  
" (January) 9 45/64  
" (March) 9 35/64  
" (May) 9 45/64

LONDON, November 7

Bar Silver (per oz d.) ... 37 7/16  
Private discount (3 months Bk. bills) ... 6 1/4  
Jamaica (December) ... 81 3/4  
Egyptian United ... 99  
Turkish United ... 90 1/4  
Rio Tinto ... 65 1/2  
New Deira ... 12 1/2  
Agricultural Bank ... 7 1/2  
National Bank of Egypt ... 20 1/4  
Rand Mines New ... 4 1/4  
Chartered of S. Africa ... 25/12  
Nile Valley Gold Mine ... New 1/3  
New Egyptians ... 18/5  
The Western Ocean Corporation ... 14/3  
Delta Light (Barren Shares) ... 10  
Egyptian Railway ... 90  
" Domain ... 102  
Ottoman Defence ... 80  
Italian Rente 4 o/o ... 109 1/2  
Greek Monopoly ... 46 1/2  
Greek Rente 4 o/o ... 35 1/2  
Ottoman Bank ... 17 1/2  
Compt. Fin. & Comm. d'Egypte ... 2 1/2  
Egyptian oil seed to Hull (Nov. 16 14/16) quiet  
Gusman Best Sugar (November) ... 9 1/4

## BANK RETURNS

Notes reserves ... 16,400,000  
Other securities ... 36,100,000  
Bullion ... 28,720,000  
Proportion of reserve to liabilities 3 1/2 o/o  
£95,000,000 were paid into the Bank to-day

PARIS, November 7

Change d'Athènes ... 167  
Credito Foncier Egyptien ... 107  
Credito Lyonnais ... 1140  
Compt. National d'Economie ... 577  
Land Bank of Egypt ... 686  
Ottoman Bank ... 164  
Cheque on London ... 25.21 1/4  
Sugar White No. 3 (October) ... 26 3/4  
Bourse de Salonique ... 159  
Credito Franco-Egyptien ... 105  
Bank rate of discount 4 o/o

## Telegramme Havas

BOURSE du 7 novembre 1907

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS  
Rente Française 3 o/o ... 94 75  
Rente Egyptienne Unifiée ... 101 40  
Extérieur Espagnol ... 91  
Rente consolidée ... 74 60  
Actions de Suez ... 4585  
Credito Foncier Egyptien ... 675  
Credito Lyonnais ... 1139  
Compt. National d'Economie ... 577  
Banque Ottomane ... 685  
Land Bank of Egypt ... 175  
Banque d'Athènes ... 101  
Banque d'Algerie ... 105  
Credito Franco-Egyptien ... 105  
Change sur Londres ... 25 21 1/2

LONDRES  
Consolidés anglais ... 2 31 1/2  
Recettes—Paris 4 1/2, Londres 7 o/o, Berlin 6 1/2 o/o

## Expeditions Cotons par Destination.

Du 1er au 30 Septembre  
1907 1906 1905  
Bales Bales Bales  
Rouge 1,27 1,99 2,46  
Amérique 716 1,116 3,718  
Indes et Japon 710 250 275  
Turquie 31 53 91  
Angleterre 16,712 14,59 15,66  
France 2,643 1,912 2,77  
Au riche 2,735 1,487 2,14  
Italie 1,198 1,392 1,073  
Allemagne 1,990 2,786 3,48  
Espagne 35 163 93  
Belgique et Hollande 221 1,641 1,534  
TOTAL 29,110 26,721 34,11

## ALEXANDRIA

## GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Les différences de prix pour livraison au Contrats de coton Novembre ont été fixées comme suit:

BROWN  
Entre Good Fair et F. G. P. ... P.T. 19 1/2  
" Fully Good Fair et Good ... 10  
HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM  
Entre Good Fair et F. G. P. ... P.T. 15  
" Fully Good Fair et Good ... 15

Les cotons Haute-Egypte et Fayoum sont livrables contre les contrats usuels novembre, moyennant la bonification de P.T. 5 par quintal, plus la pénalité de P.T. 7 1/2

## COTONS

copie de la dépêche  
DE L'ASSOCIATION GÉNÉRALE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION  
à la  
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION  
Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 10h.15 am.  
Tal. 18 27/32 Livraison Novembre  
" 13 3/8 " Janvier  
" 20 3/16 " Mars  
" 20 31/32 " Mai  
Marché steady  
Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassit, can. ...  
Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 12h.30 p.m.  
Tal. 18 23/32 Livraison Novembre  
" 19 1/2 " Janvier  
" 20 1/4 " Mars  
" 21 1/3 " Mai  
Marché quiet

## EXTERIEUR

Dépêches particulières du 7 novembre 1907

## PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL  
Coton.—Ventes de jour.—500  
Disponibles.—10 1/16 (1/16 de baisse)  
Futures.—janvier: 9 45/64 (3/64 de baisse)

LIVERPOOL  
Graines de coton.—Calmes  
Fèves.—Sans affaires

NEW-YORK  
Graines de coton.—Basse changement  
Fèves.—Marché nul

LONDON  
Graines de coton.—Même situation

COTON AMERICAIN

LIVERPOOL  
Futures jan.-fév.: 5.55 (9 points de baisse)  
mars-avril: 5.55 (9 points de baisse)  
Disponible: 5.99 (4 points de baisse)

NEW-YORK  
Middling Upland: 13.90 (10 points de baisse)  
Futures janvier: 10.20 (9 points de baisse)  
mars: 10.35 (5 points de baisse)  
Arrivages du jour, bales 41,000  
Contre même jour l'année dernière, bales 65,000

SUCRES.—Visible Supply

1907 1906

Angleterre Ton. 143,700 Ton. 130,060

France " 247,800 " 353,320

Allemagne " 75,280 " 86,370

Hambourg " 20,750 " 43,440

Autriche " 108,100 " 83,500

Hollande " 6,850 " 8,800

Belgique " 22,140 " 22,020

Etats-Unis " 212,000 " 144,650

Cuba " 3,000 " 13,000

Flottant " 19,600 " 82,430</



## TELEGRAMS.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE "SUEZ" AND THE SUEZ CANALS.

## G. BRANDAUER & Co's

LIMITED.  
Circular  
Pointed  
PENS.

This Series of Pens  
write as smoothly  
as a Lead Pencil  
without Scratch  
nor Spurt, the points  
being rounded by a special  
process.  
Attention is also drawn to their Patent  
Anti-Shaking Pens.  
Assorted Samples Box for seven stamps from the  
**WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.**

**Davies**  
**Bryan**  
**& Co.**  
CAIRO  
ALEXANDRIA  
KHARTOUM  
BUYING OFFICE 36 NUBLE ST. LONDON

**SUMMER 1907**  
**New Goods for Present Season**  
**Leather Dept.**  
We wish particularly to draw attention to  
our New Display in this Dept.  
We are continually receiving consignments  
of the following leathers, including: Gladstone  
and Kilt Bags, Travels in all sizes and  
qualities, Dressing Cases, Bag Bags,  
Rug Bags, Handbags, etc.

**Sporting Dept.**  
Ornithological Goods by the best makers  
Tennis Rackets, Hockey and Golf Sticks etc.  
in great variety  
Boxing Gloves, Sandow's Developers, Quilts etc.

**Tailoring, Tailoring,**  
**Tailoring.**  
All the newest materials and Shades  
Fits and style  
Went and Out Guaranteed

**Hats, Caps, & Helmet.**  
Special attention has been given to this  
Dept. and we are now showing a large and  
well assorted Stock in felt  
Panama, Straw and Silk Hats  
All Hats fitted by a practical Hatter  
Panama Hats cleaned and renovated

**Furnishing Dept.**  
Ornament, Art and Modern Materials, etc.  
Art Serge, Furnishing Linens etc.  
Coloured Table Covers, Quilts and Towels  
Cotton  
A large and handsome selection of the above  
well fitted by the best British makers.

**Outfitting Dept.**  
Shirts, Ties, Collar Handkerchiefs, Stock  
Suspenders, Braces,  
Brushes, Razors, Pins, Fountain Pens, Pen-  
holders, etc., etc. Shirts to order a speciality  
Underwear in Wool, Cotton, Silk and  
Linen Thread by the best British makers.

**Boots and Shoes.**  
Boots, Shoes and Leggings  
Tennis, Walking and Dress Shoes  
Sutton Seeds.  
Beetive Boots.  
Cellular Aortic Clothing.

**Ladies' Dept.**  
Newest London Novelty in Blouses, Shoes,  
Sundresses, Hosiery, etc.  
**SOLE AGENTS IN EGYPT**  
**AND THE SUDAN FOR**  
**Sutton Seeds.**  
**Beetive Boots.**  
**Cellular Aortic Clothing.**

**Davies Bryan**  
**& Co.**  
13-14

## THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

DEPRESSED BY BERLIN EVENTS.

LONDON, November 6.  
The Emperor William has postponed his  
visit to Holland, as after his visit to the King  
he will stay privately in the lake of Wight  
on the health. His health has been  
from persistent anxiety and depression in the  
consequence of the recent events in Berlin.  
The Emperor is not coming to England owing to  
members of the Imperial Family having been  
treated children poor. (Hansa)

LONDON, November 7.  
The Empress of Germany has agreed to  
accompany the Emperor to England as a result  
of the urgent representations of the King and  
Queen. (Hansa)

BERLIN, November 7.  
It is understood that the Emperor's decision  
to change his plans was taken on Tuesday after  
an examination by his physicians, who ac-  
cording to the cold had left an inflammation  
of the palate and in the neighborhood of the  
channels leading to the ears. As he formerly  
suffered owing to neglect of similar illnesses,  
he was readily assented to the doctor's re-  
commendation. (Hansa)

## THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

CLOSING OF FLOUR MILLS.

NEW YORK, November 6.  
Many flour mills in Minneapolis are closed  
owing to the financial conditions. (Hansa)

LONDON, November 7.  
The drain of gold to America continues in  
spite of the increase in the value of the  
pound which has also partly counteracted the good  
effect of the railway settlement. (Hansa)

PARIS, November 7.  
The bankrate has been raised from 3 1/2 to  
4 1/2. (Hansa)

## FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

THE YELLOW BOOK.

PARIS, November 7.  
The Morocco Yellow Book shows that  
France's action in Africa and Casablanca has  
been essentially moderated and that it is re-  
stricted to unavoidable representations. All the  
Powers, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Spain,  
have approved the action, the legitimacy and dis-  
tinctness of which they recognize. (Hansa)

## GLASGOW MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ROUT OF SOCIALISM.

GLASGOW, November 6.  
At the municipal elections, the Socialists  
were routed, including Mr. Keir Hardie, the  
leader. The only one returned was an ex-  
councilor. (Hansa)

## AMERICAN REVENUES.

NEW YORK, November 7.

The elections in San Francisco have resulted  
in the return of the reform party. The final  
return shows that a Republican has been elected  
Governor of New Jersey. (Hansa)

## ITALIAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

ROME, November 7.

At Giustiziani, Public Works Minister, who  
has resigned. (Hansa)

## GOURKO RECALLED.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 7.

Gourko has been recalled. (Hansa)

## DUTCH MINISTER DROWNED.

HOOCHSTRAAT, November 7.

Owing to the fog M. Van Paoli's (Minister  
of State) carriage fell into the river. Mr.  
Van Paoli and three others were drowned. (Hansa)

## MASPERO FRERES, L<sup>TD</sup>

HIGHEST CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

"BOUTON ROUGE" and "FELUCCA."

Suppliers of the finest HAVANA CIGARS,

including HENRY CLAYS, DOCKS, MURRAY, VILLAR, INTIMIDATES, CABAÑAS, &c.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOES AND CIGARETTES.

The leading brands of the following well-known makers always in stock:

W. D. & H. WILLS, Bristol.

LAMBERT & BUTLER, London.

F. & A. SMITH, London.

JOHN PETER & SONS, London.

THE AM'N 'N TOBACCO CO., New York.

Handsome and complete lists of all the makers' Assortments.

Our Egyptian Cigarettes delivered, duty and carriage paid to all parts of the world.

RETAIL STORES: 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, and 8, New Street, Birmingham.

ALEXANDRIA, (the Society), and 10, New Street, London.

POST ORDER: 10, New Street, London, E.C. 4.

SOLE AGENTS: (for England) Messrs. MESSERS & SONS, 10, Old Broad St., London, W.

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF THE "SUEZ" AND THE SUEZ CANALS.

The following article will have some of the interest to our readers.

President Roosevelt, in his speech at St. Louis on October 2, referring to the question of water transport, said:

"The Great Lakes offer a prime example of the importance of a good water highway for navigation."

It is important to remember that a very large part of this traffic is conditioned upon an artificial waterway, a canal—the Suez. The commerce that passes through the Suez for Europe in bulk and in value is the largest of any canal in the world.

Probably the statement in the last sentence of this paragraph will have some of the interest to our readers in England, where the facts concerning the traffic on the Great Lakes are not so well known as they are in Canada and the United States. Coming from a speaker it should be something to open the eyes of British manufacturers, merchants, and traders to the immense importance of the business now being done in the region indicated.

The area of the industrial and agricultural district affected by the transportation system of the Great Lakes is the stretch of country having its apex at Chicago and St. Louis, and reaching back to the west and north-west, and comprising the States of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, and the provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, and the Canadian North-West. This country has an area of over 2,000,000 square miles. In 1901, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1902, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1903, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1904, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1905, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1906, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1907, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1908, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1909, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1910, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1911, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1912, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1913, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1914, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1915, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1916, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1917, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1918, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1919, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1920, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1921, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1922, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1923, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1924, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1925, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1926, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1927, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1928, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1929, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1930, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1931, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1932, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1933, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1934, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1935, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1936, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1937, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1938, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1939, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1940, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1941, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1942, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1943, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1944, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1945, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1946, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1947, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1948, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1949, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1950, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1951, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1952, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1953, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1954, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1955, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1956, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1957, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1958, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1959, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1960, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1961, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1962, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1963, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1964, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1965, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1966, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1967, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1968, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1969, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1970, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1971, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1972, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1973, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1974, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1975, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1976, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1977, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1978, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1979, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1980, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1981, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1982, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1983, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1984, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1985, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1986, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1987, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1988, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1989, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1990, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1991, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1992, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1993, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1994, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1995, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1996, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1997, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1998, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 1999, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 2000, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 2001, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 2002, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 2003, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 2004, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. In 2005, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country. 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